

THE GHETTO PROBLEM.

A Symposium of Suggestion for Its Solution.

THE RUSSIAN JEW IN THE UNITED STATES. Studies of Social Conditions in New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago, with a Description of Rural Settlements. Planned and edited by Charles S. Bernheimer, Ph. D. With three maps of congested districts. Crown 8vo, pp. 428. The John C. Winston Company.

That the native American and the naturalized immigrant from other lands should "view with alarm" the recent incursion of a million and more Russian, Polish and Rumanian Jews into our country and its industries is but natural. The problem of the immediate disposition and future assimilation of these alien peoples is perhaps the greatest that has been presented to us for solution; for there is obviously no such drastic measure possible in their case as we adopted in that of the unwelcome Chinaman. Our sympathy is equally excited with our apprehension. How far these feelings are justified is a question of prime sociological importance, and the volume brought out under the supervision of Dr. Bernheimer is valuable in so far as it furnishes the material for formulating an answer.

The contents of the book is made up of a large number of contributions from Jews and Gentiles who have been studying the question at first hand and in all its phases. Among them may be noted Abraham Cahan, the novelist and Editor of "Vorwärts"; Henrietta Szold, secretary of the publication committee of the Jewish Publication Society; Milton Reizenstein, superintendent of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn; Philip Davis, resident of the Civil Service House, Boston; Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, New-York; Louis E. Levy, president of the Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants, Philadelphia; Minnie F. Low, superintendent of the Bureau of Personal Service, Chicago; Isaac M. Rubinow, of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture; J. K. Paulding, New-York; Rabbi A. R. Levy, secretary of the Jewish Agriculturalists' Aid Society, Chicago; I. K. Friedman, author and journalist, Chicago; A. H. Fromson, of the "Jewish Daily News," New-York, and Mrs. Charlotte Kimball Patten, of Philadelphia. The testimony of all these observers and their fellow contributors can only serve to magnify our inclination to afford a harbor of refuge for these persecuted foreigners, if it can be done without endangering our institutions or lowering our standards, and to minimize our fear that such contingencies may cause us to withdraw our welcome.

The preponderance of Jewish names in the foregoing list may give rise to the suspicion that this testimony has been given not without prejudice; but it should be considered that the majority of them stand for a class of Jews to whom these later arrivals seemed an even greater menace than to their Christian compatriots, and on whom the burden of assisting and caring for them has almost exclusively fallen. Besides, the non-Jewish writers who have been brought into close relations with these immigrants join in paying tribute to their good qualities. In fact, it is impossible to refuse to the Russian, Polish or Rumanian Jew the credit of being industrious, frugal, sober, ambitious, law-abiding, cleanly and healthy—a list of virtues that we would be glad to recognize as possessed in the same degree by the great mass of those whom we are proud to claim as American citizens. Perhaps not all of these virtues are as apparent to the casual observer as they are to the careful investigator; but they are amply demonstrated in the pages of the present volume. That the Jew from the Pale and the Ghetto is hard working, saving, temperate, anxious for material and mental improvement, will be generally conceded without referring for proof to the book. That he is also a respecter of the law may come as a surprise to many who have assumed to associate the Jew with crime and litigation of certain types. Here the cold facts of statistics rather than mere warmth of argument and bias of opinion are relied on to sustain his good character. Without going into details, it may be said that the ghetto Jew figures considerably better than the general average of the population in the police courts and prisons of the country. The oft repeated charge of arson against the Russian Jews finds no substantiation in the annals of the criminal courts of New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago. In the years from which the statistics are compiled, 1898 in the case of New-York and 1904 in the case of the other two cities, there was not a single conviction for this crime against their record in Chicago not even an indictment. Most of the lawsuits brought by them are such as arise among people largely engaged in trade, and a great proportion of these are settled out of court.

That the ghetto Jew is cleanly is another claim for him that will be hard for many to believe who form their opinions from passing through the quarters where he lives. There is plenty of dirt in evidence, to be sure, but this is largely such as is inseparable from the crowded condition in which he is forced to live. Compared with similar quarters inhabited by immigrants of other nationalities, the health departments of our largest three cities find the so-called American ghettos far superior. Narrow chested, anemic looking, under-sized as the Russian Jews generally are, they have the lowest death rate of any segregable element of the population, while their infant mortality is only one-half that of the country at large.

Yet, with all these points in his favor, the Russian Jew remains a problem, social, economical and political. He is clannish and by heredity a city dweller. He turns naturally to the great centers of population and, finding there those of his own race, there he stays. He may in time assimilate our American institutions—he seems anxious to do so—but it will be a long time, if ever, before he is assimilated with the race. He may to a certain extent associate with other Americans, but we can hardly expect him to amalgamate with them. He will be with us, but not of us. It is significant that none of the contributors to Dr. Bernheimer's book even allude to this phase of the question. The economic condition, however, that the advent of the Russian Jew has brought about, in New-York especially, is ably discussed by Mr. Rubinow, and in his view does not present so hopeless an outlook as might at first appear. By nature and training a trader, a merchant, he has shown himself ready to turn his hand to industrial employment and has virtually made the clothing trade and needle industries his own exclusive field. When he first arrives he works for what he can get, but he soon learns the value of his labor, and is emancipating himself from the tyranny of the sweatshop and taking his place in the ranks of organized labor. In the factories his wages compare favorably with those in other industries, being, indeed, about the average. He improves his condition whenever he can, striking out into new lines. He is accumulating wealth, and there are to-day almost as many social strata in the East Side as in the city at large. Once he gets a start, he may be depended on to take care of himself, the great question being, how many more of him can New-York accommodate? Efforts to direct the course of further immigration to other cities are meeting with some measure of success, and a few thousand individuals have been diverted to an agricultural life, but not enough as yet appreciably to relieve the situation. Yet it is only by a continuance of these efforts that relief may be assured.

His history inclines him to socialism and wage-slavery. So long as he remains a wage-

earner and a sweatshop worker these tendencies will be fostered. As fast as he becomes a property owner and a farmer these tendencies will decrease. The volume is full of suggestive thought. The problem is stated. An answer is given. The method of arriving at it is yet to be worked out.

MID-VICTORIAN HISTORY.

From the Death of "Old Pam" to the Triumph of "Dizzy."

A HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND. By Herbert Paul. In Five Volumes. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. vi, 464. The Macmillan Company.

The third volume of Mr. Paul's history maintains the standard set in the first two, and incurs the same criticisms which we were compelled to pass upon them. The style is that of a ready writer. It is never dull, and it does not sparkle with epigrams it is uniformly vigorous and engaging. The shrewd and usually discriminating observer is always evident. So is the practical literary craftsman. That the historian of broad perspective and philosophical judgment is always present we may not so confidently declare. We cannot avoid repeating the complaint that sense of proportion is sometimes lacking. Note, for example, the great space and elaborate details given to the negro rising in Jamaica in 1865 and the prosecution of Mr. Eyre, and the cavalier treatment with which the British purchase of the Suez Canal shares is dismissed. Doubtless the former episode was important. It was certainly dramatic, and there was an almost irresistible appeal to the historian in the spectacle of Kingsley, Ruskin, Tennyson and Carlyle arrayed on one side, as champions of Eyre, and Mill, Thomas Hughes, Huxley, Herbert Spencer and Goldwin Smith on the other as his prosecutors. Nevertheless, the incident was void of general or permanent significance to the world. It did not constitutionally affect British policy, even, not to mention international affairs. On the other hand, the Suez transaction was one of the most momentous, not only to England, but to Europe and to the world, since the fall of Napoleon. Mr. Paul mentions it, of course, but of its real circumstances, preceding and consequent, and especially of the supreme part played in it by a distinguished fellow journalist, he gives us scarcely a hint.

Scarcely less regrettable is Mr. Paul's proneness to fall, himself, into some of the very faults which he properly condemns in others. In his chapter on the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva Arbitration he says that Mr. Gladstone was "needlessly vehement" in his discussion of the "indirect claims" in the House of Commons, and he quotes some of that statesman's words to prove his case. "This," says Mr. Paul, "was hardly the language of a statesman." No, but neither is the language of a historian to scream about "unfounded pretensions," "posterous demands," "impossible claims," and "prejudiced ignorance," all within a dozen lines of a single paragraph. Neither can we regard with commendation such injudicious observations as that President Grant "depended in politics upon wirepullers whom Lincoln would have employed as tools," which, as it stands, is unjust to both Lincoln and Grant. These errors of the historian are doubtless temperamental. We cannot ascribe them to partisanship or to anti-American prejudice, for those are faults from which he appears to be pretty free. Thus, in the very chapter we have been citing, he pays a fine tribute to Charles Francis Adams, saying that he "was a statesman, and Sir Alexander Cockburn was not," and again adding that for his share in the arbitration Mr. Adams "ought to have a statue at Westminster as well as at Washington." Moreover, though Mr. Paul is a strong partisan in English politics, he suppresses his party predilections with unusual common sense in his history. He is fully alive to Mr. Gladstone's faults, and he cannot conceal a hearty admiration for Disraeli. His extreme and unphilosophical epithets are as often applied to Englishmen and English affairs as to any others, and to Liberals and Conservatives with fine impartiality. The point is, that he should not have used them at all.

But that fault, as we have said, is temperamental, and it is intensified by the general style in which Mr. Paul has chosen to write his history. We have hitherto described this as the chronological style carried to an extreme. As a matter of fact, it is a chronological table, much amplified, or a vastly enlarged diary. Incidents and topics are arranged or grouped according to time and little else, and are spicily flavored with the personal observations, opinions and what not of the recorder. Such a work makes interesting reading. It also supplies in convenient form what we may regard as the raw material of history. But it is almost inevitable that it should, in places, appear scrappy, and that it should be suspected, at least, of abounding in "snap" judgments. It would be unjust to say that Mr. Paul has employed such a method because of his journalistic training and experience. The trouble seems to be that he has carried a journalistic style, which is admirable in itself and practically necessary in daily newspaper work, into a permanent literary production, for which it is not fitting. A newspaper file is invaluable to the historian, but it is not a history.

It would be ungrateful and unjust, however, not to mingle praise with blame, and we must give much praise to some of the technical details of the work as well as to its general spirit. In these days, when some respectable writers and publishers commit the impropriety of sending forth important books destitute of indexes, or compel the readers of a book issued in successive volumes to wait for the last volume for an index to them all, it is gratifying to find Mr. Paul providing a comprehensive and perspicuous index to each volume. The sparing use of references and footnotes is also a boon. Doubtless it is desirable, now and then, to supply information in a marginal note, as Mr. Paul does. We have never been able to sympathize with the practice of filling the lower half of each page with a, b, c, and x, y, z, which the average reader will certainly ignore, and the chief purpose of which is to advertise the extent of the author's alleged researches. We must take something on the author's own authority, and we must now and then assume that if a man is competent to write a book he is probably to be trusted upon ordinary matters of fact. Moreover, there really are some facts which do not need verifying by citation of authorities. On the whole, then, there is much to commend in Mr. Paul's undertaking, and we shall await the remaining volumes with interest. Histories of modern times are in many respects the most valuable of all, and they are generally the least adequate and least satisfactory. If Mr. Paul's work is not an ideal one, it is at least sincere and painstaking, entitled to respect and confidence, and it is sure to hold to the end the interest of him who begins to read it.

GHOST WORDS.

From The London Star.

A seventeenth century writer speaks of the game of tri-trac—a kind of backgammon—as setting a man's intentions on their guard: "Errors thus and that can be but once amended," and "Queries" as to the derivation of "and" and "where," which led to several learned suggestions—e. g., that "and" should be written "hand," on the analogy of "androns," which are "hand-irons." But the fact was very simple, as Mr. Whately was the first to point out; the seventeenth century printer had simply run two words into one. Another ghost word is "phantomations," which found its way into the dictionary through the freak of a philologist—Jodrell—who insisted on writing phrases as compound words and exercised this art on Pope's "phantom nations of the dead."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Current Talk About Things Present and to Come.

The influence a man can exert in the publishing world after he has been dead more than a hundred years, if he is only stirred up a bit, is illustrated by the fact that Buell's life of Paul Jones has just gone into its eighth edition.

Americans who wish to see themselves as others see them, and who are limited in their reading to books published in the vernacular, will have an opportunity of perusing Leroy-Beauleau's recent volume, "The United States in the Twentieth Century," in an English translation in the fall. It will be published by Funk & Wagnalls.

John A. Mitchell, the Editor of "Life" and author of "Amos Judd," "Pines of Lory" and "Villa Claudia," has written still another novel, which is promised for autumn publication.

When it is so difficult for most of us to understand the woman of to-day, it seems a bold undertaking for any one to attempt to explain "The Woman of To-morrow." Yet this is what Helen M. Winslow aims to do in a volume so named which James Pott announces he will publish in the fall. It is described as being both humorous and optimistic. It is to be hoped that it is not the former because it is the latter.

The literary paragraph that is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a Chicago bookseller has ordered from the publishers an average of ten copies a day of "The Man on the Box" every day this year was probably sent on its travels to bear witness to the popularity of Mr. MacGrath's novel rather than to call attention to the lack of enterprise on the part of the bookseller. Just think what he might have saved in postage alone if he had had the foresight to order in larger quantities once a month, or even once a week!

Russell Sturgis has recently completed a book, to be entitled "The Artist's Way of Working," which is announced for publication in the fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume is addressed to the art loving public rather than to artists or students, and aims to disclose in an untechnical way the methods by which an artist produces his effects, and so to enable the reader better to appreciate and to enjoy the works of art he sees. The book will contain more than two hundred illustrations.

Okakura-Kakuzo has something to say about art and society in the current number of "The International Quarterly," which comes in quite apropos of Mr. Sturgis's effort to bring society into closer touch with art. The Japanese author is not sure that society has always exerted a beneficent influence on art. He balks at the word "patronage," and demands for art sympathy, not condescension. He says:

If society really cared for good art it would approach it with the respect due to all the noble functions of life. As it is, painting has been called to the degrading service of society. It was this that made the great Tang painter Yen-ping tell his children that he would disown them if they ever flew away from the cruelties of foriculture. Art, the flower of thought, has also no wings. Its roots are bound to humanity. It is painful to think how it has been trimmed, cut and tortured by unfeeling hands to be confined in a vessel for temporary admiration. Sotoba, a Sung poet, has told us that the flowers are not to be worn, but what of the flowers? If the Buddhist idea of rebirth is to be believed, the flowers must have been committed to crimes in their former lives! Let us hope for the painter's better incarnation in their next.

"The Ethics of Force" is the title of a recent publication by Ginn & Co., which makes an especially timely appearance while Russia and Japan are arriving at the conclusion that war is something that a nation can have too much of. The book is made up of a series of papers originally read before the Ethical Club of Washington, D. C., and as the author served as a soldier during the Civil War he is able to emphasize his arguments for peace by many forcible examples from his personal experience.

The two nautical romancers who tasted the active realities of a seafaring life in the recent ocean cup race claim to have greatly enjoyed their experience. James B. Connolly returned home by steamship, and will make his headquarters for the summer at his home in Dorchester, and take a side trip mackerel fishing with his Gloucester friends. Dr. Henry C. Rowland remains on the other side for the present. He handled the German Emperor's yacht at Kiel, where he went for the racing, and is now summing on the Continent.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will spend the summer in her English country house, Maytham Hall, Kent, where she will put the finishing touches on a new novel.

Although the summer is usually considered as an unfavorable season for the publication of books of fiction, the Macmillan Company calls attention to the fact that three of its notable successes were issued in July, namely, "The Crisis," "The Virginian" and "Richard Carvel." With this record to encourage them, they have scheduled for appearance this month Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Fool Errand," and Robert Herrick's "Memoirs of an American Citizen," while Barbara's "At the Sign of the Fox" has just been placed on sale. So many people buy novels for vacation reading that there seems to be no good reason why they should not have the privilege of purchasing new ones.

Lucas Malet (Mary St. Leger Harrison) having been obliged, through illness, to give up work on the novel which she is writing, and which Dodd, Mead & Co. expected to bring out in the fall, its publication has been deferred until the spring of 1906.

Nature lore and nature love are taking such a hold that soon the beasts and the birds may get the upper hand again if we don't watch out. This is the sort of idealistic Barnacle feast that Isabel Goodhue proposes for the hungry huntsman in "Good Things and Graces," recently published by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

RECIPE FOR GAME PIE.

Search for your game carefully until you find it, observe it well, and then leave it to the full enjoyment of its native haunts. You will soon have, in a green dish of rarest design and ornamentation, with cover of radiant blue, a filling of happy memories, seasoned with vigor and beauty.

Every time the pie is opened these memories will begin to sing.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ART.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE ARTS OF DESIGN. A Series of Six Lectures Delivered at the Art Institute of Chicago, during the Season Lecture Course, 1904. By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D. With one hundred illustrations from photographs. 8vo, pp. 227. (Chicago: A. McClurg & Co.)

THE SECOND SERIES in a course of lectures given for the benefit of the Institute.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. A Nature Reader. Part IV. "Summer." Illustrated. By M. A. L. Lane and Margaret Lane. 12mo, pp. 60. (Ginn & Co.)

BURTON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vol. II. By Margaret Warner Moore. Illustrated by Arthur. 12mo, pp. 267. (Ginn & Co.)

Suited to use in the primary schools.

FICTION.

MARCELLE. An Historical Novel. By Hampden Durnham. 12mo, pp. 498. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

THE NOAH'S ARK. An Historical Romance. By H. R. Woodman. 12mo, pp. 323. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

A humorous tale of the patriarch and his family during their sojourn in the Ark.

LITERATURE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Compiled by Nina E. Brown. 8vo, pp. x, 215. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

A chronological list of the various editions and magazine articles, including biographies and criticisms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF A WIDELY KNOWN BUSINESS MAN. By himself. Special autograph edition. 12mo, pp. 24. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

GLIMPSES OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION AND THE GOLDEN WEST. 8vo. (Chicago: Laird & Lee.)

A collection of photographs of the main buildings and exhibits, together with numerous views of the country round about Portland.

THE GREAT PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE AND PARALLEL ADDRESSES OF THE SOUTHERN SEPARATISTS ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Thomas Richard Martin. 8vo, pp. 253. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

BASIS OF RAILWAY RATES, AND PRIVATE VS. GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS. Forming the series of volumes comprised in the revised and enlarged edition of "The Science of Railways," by Marshall M. Kirkman. 12mo, pp. vi, 350. (The World Railway Publishing Company.)

Explaining the economic theory of rates, the legal status of railroads, the basis of tariffs, and so on.

THE COMPLETE KANO JI-TSU. The Official Jiu-Jitsu of the Japanese Government. With additions by Hoshino and Taniuchi, and chapters on the serious and fatal blows, and on katanas, the Japanese science of the restoration of life. By H. Irving Hancock and Taniuchi. Illustrated. Over five hundred colored plates from life and four charts. 8vo, pp. xv, 502. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, 1834-1864. By Benjamin Blake Minor, LL. D., Editor and proprietor from 1842 to 1847. 8vo, pp. 252. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

A history of the paper of which Edgar Allan Poe was at one time editor.

THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1906. Illustrated with a plan of the city; also changes in the names of streets. Prefaced by a general description by Noah Webster. 12mo, pp. 107. (H. J. Sacks & Co.)

An interesting reprint of the first city directory, containing an abridged table of coin, arrival and departure of mails, and so on.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. By a Layman. 12mo, pp. 336. (The Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A plea for the unity of the church.

DAUGHTERS OF THE FAITH. Serious Thoughts for Catholic Women. By Eliza O'Brien Lummis. 12mo, pp. xxiii, 150. (The Knickerbocker Press.)

REPRINTS.

A DIGIT OF THE MOON, AND OTHER LOVE STORIES FROM THE HINDOO. Translated from the Original Manuscripts. By F. W. C. Linn. 12mo, pp. 421. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE HERITAGE OF UNREST. By Gwendolen Overhill. 320. (The Macmillan Company.)

In "Macmillan's Paper Novels."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:37; Sunset 7:32; Moon sets 11:33; Moon's age 7.

HIGH WATER.

A. M.—Sandy Hook 12:00. (Gov Island 12:19; Hell Gate 12:12)

P. M.—Sandy Hook 12:00. (Gov Island 12:19; Hell Gate 12:12)

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Lucania.	Liverpool, July 1.	Cunard
St. Louis.	Southampton, July 1.	American
Hay.	London, July 1.	White Star
Alliance.	Colon, July 1.	Panama
Atlanta.	London, July 1.	White Star
City of Columbus.	Savannah, July 5.	Savannah

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Columbia.	Glasgow, July 1.	Anchor
Yona.	San Juan, P. R., July 1.	Y. and P. R.
Santiago.	Santiago, July 2.	Ward

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Osar.	Copenhagen, June 28.	Scand-Am
Hyndam.	Rotterdam, July 1.	Holland-Am
Prinz Adalbert.	Gona, June 28.	N. G. Lloyd
Atlanta.	London, July 1.	White Star
City of Messina.	Gibraltar, June 29.	Atlantic Trans
El Cid.	Galveston, July 4.	Morgan
Frederick.	New Orleans, July 5.	Morgan
Comus.	New Orleans, July 5.	Morgan

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Friedrich der Grosse.	Cadiz, June 30.	N. G. Lloyd
Montreal.	Cadiz, June 30.	N. G. Lloyd
Kansas City.	Swansea, June 30.	Bristol
Nueces.	San Juan, P. R., July 1.	Y. and P. R.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Pennsylvania.	Hamburg, July 1.	Hamb-Am
Galicia.	Gibraltar, June 30.	Fabre

Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Sails.
New-York.	San Francisco.	6:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Finland.	Antwerp, Red Star.	8:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Umbria.	Liverpool, Cunard.	8:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Sarnia.	London, White Star.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Princess Irene.	Naples, N. G. Lloyd.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Atlanta.	London, White Star.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Philadelphia.	Caracas, Red D.	8:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Rosland.	St. John's, Red Cross.	7:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Atlanta.	London, White Star.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Graf Waldersee.	Hamburg, Hamb-Am.	6:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
St. Paul.	London, White Star.	8:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
El Cid.	Galveston, Morgan.	8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Concho.	Galveston, Malory.	8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
El Cid.	Galveston, Morgan.	8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
El Monte.	New Orleans, Morgan.	8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Hamilton.	Norfolk, Old Dominion.	8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Sails.
Advance.	Colon, Panama.	9:30 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Jefferson.	Norfolk, Old Dominion.	8:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Sails.
K'rtz.	Wilhelm, Bremen, N. G. Lloyd.	7:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Caronia.	Liverpool, Cunard.	9:00 a. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:00 a. m.
Georgia.	Liverpool, White Star.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Sarnia.	London, White Star.	9:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Montre.	Norfolk, Old Dominion.	8:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New-York, Friday, July 7, 1905.

ARRIVED.

Steamer La Savoie (Fr.), Poirat, Havre July 1, to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, with 297 cabin and 807 steerage passengers, mails and mds. Arrived at the Bar at 5:27 p. m.

Steamer Batavia (Gr.), Schmidt, Hamburg June 23, to the Hamburg-American Line, with 880 steerage passengers and mds. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 a. m. and anchored in thick fog.

Steamer Fontabelle (Gr.), Mann, Demerara June 23, Barbados 28, St. Lucia Martinique and Dominica 29, Antigua and St. Kitts 30, St. Thomas July 1, to a. s. m. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 p. m.

Steamer Jacob Bright (Br.), Anderson, Sagua June 24 and Calabrian July 2, to W. D. Munson, with sugar. Arrived at the Bar at 3 a. m.

Steamer Alene (Gr.), Wolpert, Genoa June 19, Port-au-Prince 20, St. John's 21, Aux Cayes 24, San Juan 26, Carthagena 28, Santa Marta 30, Port-au-Prince and Inagua July 2, to the Hamburg-American Line, with 8 passengers, mails and mds. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 p. m.

Steamer St. Helena (Gr.), Roddick, Bahia, Sta. Eva, to the Atlantic City Co. with fruit. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 a. m. and anchored in thick fog.

Steamer Cienfuegos (Cuban), Ekerman, Santiago June 23, Manzanillo 25 and Cienfuegos July 1, to James E. Ward & Co. with mds. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 p. m.

Steamer Craigmont (Br.), Mellett, Cienfuegos June 29, to J. H. Winchester & Co. with sugar. Arrived at the Bar at 11 a. m. and anchored in thick fog.

Steamer El Cid, Baker, Galveston July 1, to the Southern Pacific Co. with mds. Left Quarantine at 8:30 p. m.

Steamer Alamo, Avery, Galveston July 1, to C. H. Malloy & Co. with passengers and mds. Left Quarantine at 2:30 p. m.

Steamer Hamilton, Bock, Newport News and Norfolk, to the Old Dominion S. Co. with passengers and mds. Left Quarantine at 4:10 p. m.

Steamer Chesapeake, Dalton, Baltimore, to H. C. Foster, with mds. Left Quarantine at 6:37 a. m.

Books and Publications.

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